THE BODIE CHRONICLE.

VOL. XIX. BODIE, MONO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, SATURDAY. OCTOBER 9, 1880. NO. 918.

THE CHRONICLE.

Published Every Saturday,

By R. M. & A. C. FOLGER.

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TERMS:

For one year (in advance) ... $5 00
For six months ... 3 00
For three months ... 1 75

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Judge of Superior Court—Department No. 2 ... M. P. Wiggin.
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Deputy Auditor and Recorder ... W. H. Watson, Jr.
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Supervisor—Benton ... Wm. Wetherill.
Supervisor—Bridgeport ... Wm. A. Loose.

Superior Court open daily.

Board of Supervisors meet on the First Monday of February, May, August and November at Bridgeport, the County Seat.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

Collections made, and remitted promptly, on easonab le terms. my1-tf

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Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada.
OFFICE.—Up stairs, next door north of Telegraph office. n29 tf

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JUSTICE OF THE PEACE
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Will practice in all the Courts of California and Nevada.
OFFICE—Molinelli House. s18-tf

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BODIE, CAL.

Practices in all the Courts of California and Nevada
OFFICE—Rooms 1, 2, 3 and 4, Goodson's Building Upper Main street. je10-tf

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DRS. DEAL AND ANDERSON,
RESIDENCE—MILLS STREET, BODIE.
OFFICE.—Main Street, in Miners' Market Building. s18-tf

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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
BODIE, CAL.
OFFICE—Grand Central Hotel.

DR. VAN ZANDT,
OFFICE—Main Street, two doors south of West & Bryant's store, Bodie. mh6-tf

H. D. ROBERTSON,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE.—Occidental Hotel, Main Street
ja26-4 [illegible]

LEO A. SCOWDEN,
U. S. DEPUTY SURVEYOR, AND CIVIL ENGINEER.
OFFICE.—Molinelli House, corner of Main and Mono streets, Bodie, Cal. my10-tf

DR. W. H. ROGERS, DR. N. ROGERS,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
BODIE, CAL.
OFFICE—Over Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, Main st. [mh26-tf]

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
BODIE CHRONICLE.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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—AND—
U. S. DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR,
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OFFICE.—Main street, two doors south of West & Bryant's store. jy8-tf

J. E. GOODALL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BODIE, CAL.

O. F. HAKES,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
BODIE, CAL.
OFFICE.—Second door from the Molinelli House. je26-tf

PAY-DAY NOTICES.

BELVIDERE GOLD AND SILVER Mining Company. All persons holding claims against this Company must present the same at the office of the Company on or before the 1st day of each month. W. P. HOLMES, mh-f Superintendent.

BOOKER GOLD AND SILVER MINING. All parties holding claims against this Company must present the same at the office of the Company on the 1st day of each month, and payment will be made on the 5th. mh1tf A. M. ELLSWORTH. Supt.

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KING BEE MINING COMPANY. ALL parties having claims against the above Company must present their bills in duplicate on the 1st of each month, and payment will be made on the 10th. H. A. GOULD, Supt. mh1

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McCLINTON MINING COMPANY. ALL parties having claims against this Company must present the same in duplicate, at the Company's office on or before the 1st day of each month and payment will be made on the 5th. R. F. LORD. Supt. mh1

ORO MINING COMPANY.—ALL PERsons having claims against this Company must present them on the First day of each month, in duplicate, for payment on the 10th. otherwise they will be held over till the next month. THOS. STEEL, Supt. au14-tf

THE NOONDAY MINING COMPANIES will pay mining labor bills on the 5th, mill labor bills on the 6th, and all other bills on the 8th of each month; and all bills must be presented in duplicate on the 1st of each month MAYBELLE AND CONCORDIA MINING Companies will pay all bills on the 10th of each month. B. F. TAYLOR, mh1-tf Superintendent.

SOUTH BULWER MINING COMPANY.—Parties holding claims against this Company must present them in duplicate, on the 1st of each month, at the Company's office at the mine, and payment will be made on the 10th. JOHN C. TURNER. Supt. mh1

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JEWELRY STORE,
AND
TOWN CLOCK,
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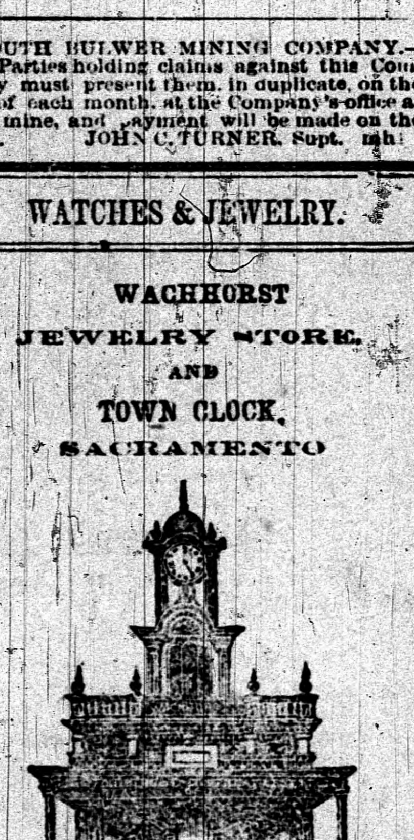

JEWELRY
—AND—
SILVERWARE,

79 J Street, between Third and Fourth
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THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK OF GOODS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.

Every article of Jewelry bought in this establishment warranted strictly as represented.

Watches, Jewelry and Clocks Repaired BY THE BEST WORKMEN.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. d16-tf

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.

CONTAINING THREE ROOMS. A CELlar under the kitchen, with entrance inside. Will be sold furnished or unfurnished.

Apply at BODIE CHRONICLE Office.

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SILAS B. SMITH'S

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BODIE, CAL.

Opens with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK of DRY GOODS of every description.

Dress Goods, Fancy Goods, Zephyr Goods,

Men's Furnishing Goods,

HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

and Rubber Goods,

Which are offered at low figure for

CASH. NO CREDIT.

W. H. ELLIS,

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Imported and Domestic Cigars,

Lamps and Chimneys,

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A BILLIARD ROOM is connected with the store. ml-tf

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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

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Furnishing Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Hats and Caps

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je12-tf Hardware, Queensware, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOT SPRINGS HOTEL,

SAMUEL FALES... Proprietor

JUNCTION OF THE ANTELOPE AND SONORA WAGON ROADS,

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MONO COUNTY, CAL

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STEAM, MUD AND SWIMMING BATHS

are unsurpassed, speedy relief being effected.

The table is supplied with the luxuries of the season.

The best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars at the Bar.

Good Fishing in Walker River.

Commodious Stabling. my22-tf

H. D. SUMMERS,

Chop Stand,

(Loose's Building, under Superior Court Room)
BRIDGEPORT MONO CO., CAL.

Meals, at all hours, of the best in the market.

MEALS, FIFTY CENTS

jy31-tf H. D. SOMMERS

VALLEY VIEW STATION,

JUNCTION OF SONORA AND ANTELOPE, AND SWEETWATER ROADS,

(16 miles from Bodie and 25 from Sweetwater)

The table is supplied with the best the season affords, and the Bar has the best of Wines, Liquors, Tobacco and Cigars.

Hay and Grain for sale. Free Corral.

jy10-tf M. A. HEARNE, Proprietor.

JUNCTION STATION,

and Stage House,

MONO LAKE.

(Bodie, Mammoth and Mill Creek Road)

SHORTEST ROUTE!

The best of Accommodations for the traveling public.

BAR supplied with the best of wines, liquors and cigars.

Sail and row boats at reasonable prices.

Good Stabling.

ap15-t JOHN M. MARTIN,

ADVERTISE
IN
THE CHRONICLE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

E. F. GIBSON,

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE MARKET,

UNION MARKET BUILDING,
(above the Post Office)

Receiving daily, by express,
FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
of all kinds, in season.

The best of WINES, LIQUORS, CIGARS,
TEAS, SPICES, COFFEES, CANNED GOODS,
NUTS, FRENCH CANDIES, ORANGES,
LEMONS, LIMES,
SMOKING and CHEWING TOBACCO.
FRESH EGGS always in store.
FINE FAT POULTRY always in the coop.
Goods promptly delivered.
Orders from the Country solicited.
HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR FRESH COUNTRY PRODUCE. jy8-tf

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House, Sign, Carriage and Ornamental Painter.

Graining a Specialty.

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BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY.
(Next door to McNamara & Trask's stable).
[je26-tf]

PARLOR SALOON.

MAIN STREET,
BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

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DEALER IN
CHOICEST BRANDS KENTUCKY WHISKY,
FINE WINES, LIQUORS, IMPORTED AND DOMESTIC CIGARS.

A BILLIARD PARLOR is connected with the Saloon. my22-tf

TONSORIAL PARLOR.

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BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY.

Hair Cutting, Shaving and Shampooing in artistic style.

Home Life in Prussia.

The family tie, I think, is stronger than with us; the family clings longer together, and its members are more interdependent. It is often charming to see the genuine affection of children for their elders; there does not seem to be successive declarations of independence as children arrive near majority, as is too often the case with American youth. Birthdays are religiously observed. The odd theory prevails that one knows the birthday of each relative and friend, and yet it is impolite to ask them when the anniversary occurs. Consequently, if one has a wide circle of relatives and friends, he is obliged to indirectly ascertain the several birthdays, and then, perhaps, keep a record of them in calendar form. The correct thing is to send a bouquet, or a pot of flowers, with a card of greeting. My venerable landlady celebrated her seventy-fourth birthday during my stay in her family. I remarked that morning an unusual note of preparation in her apartments. and quite early she appeared in her best toggery. Cake and wine were placed on the table, and presently relatives, friends and flowers in pots and bouquets, began to pour in. Very soon the windows were filled with blooming roses, azaleas, hyacinths and May flowers. Kindly greetings were extended by visitors, and cake and wine consumed. The old lady's face beamed with joy at these demonstrations of respect and affection. This irruption into the quiet house gave me the first intimation of the nature of the day and in order not to be lacking in courtesy, I quietly slipped out and purchased a pot of blooming roses, which I sent with my card of greeting to the old lady, just as if I had known all along it was the festive day. The day closed with a grand family supper. It is also a very pleasant little custom for each one of a family, when he rises from the table, to bless the meal; and it is quite common for guests at a hotel, when they rise from the table d'hote, to bow to those near and repeat the usual phrase, "Gesegnet die Mahlzeit." It is also common at private gatherings, when the company rise from the table, to greet each other with handshaking, and for relatives to kiss each other. Indeed, kissing is lavishly indulged in, but it always appeared absurdly comical when two strapping, bewhiskered fellows smacked each other, first on one cheek then on the other.—Californian for October.

SAMSON AND THE FOXES.—There lived at one time in Monmouth county, New Jersey, a widow whose husband had kept a country tavern in his day, but imbibing too freely on his apple-jack had departed, leaving his wife mistress of the business. She used to tend her own bar, and sold a good deal of rum to a rough class of men. On the principle that "evil communications corrupt good manners," she became as rough as her customers. At length she was taken sick, and the doctor said she must go. So the minister was sent for to prepare her mind for the coming change. After some talk he took his Bible and asked her what part she would like to have read to her. "Well," she replied, "I don't know much about that book, and I guess it won't make much difference anyway; but if you're a mind to, you may read about Sampson and the foxes, for I think that is about as lively as any of it."

Mrs. Partington returned from the seaside. "Yes, I have been to a seaside retort. I have had my Summer extortion and I must confess my anticipations surpassed my expectations. To people in indignant circumstances the recommendation might be satisfactory; but it is beyond my reprehension how people of effulgence—people who have lugubrious homes, surmounted by all that embezzled civilized life—can put up in such caverns. They must have infested tastes.

Women with banged hair are deceitful They cover up their show of intellect, and a man will marry one of them, expecting to have a good-natured fool for a wife; but she'll turn out smarter'n than chain lightning, and make him dance all the household hornpipes.

The late John Brougham once at a dinner was seated next to Coroner Croker. A toast was proposed and Brougham asked the Coroner what he should drink it in. "Claret," said the Coroner. "Claret!" was the reply, "That's no drink for a coroner. There's no body in that!"

A young wife, remonstrating with her husband on his dissipated habits was answered: "I am like the prodigal son, my dear; I will reform by-and-by." "I will be like him, too" she said; "I will arise and go to my father."

"If you will consent to my marriage with your daughter she will be treated as if she were an angel." "That is," was the matter of-fact reply, "in a short time she would not have anything to wear.

There is no way to preserve harvest apples, unless you kill off the boys, and that plan is hardly feasible.

The tongue was intended for a divine organ but the devil often plays upon it.

An Incident of the Seven Days.

A battery of the First Artillery halted that night in a little clearing. The men lay down, unhitching their horses, but leaving them in harness. The first sergeant, now an honored officer of the Third Artillery, told me he got up and walked to one side of the clearing. He was halted, and turned back by a sentinel. Going toward the other side, he was again challenged.

"Who comes thar?"

The voice struck him. He replied, "A Friend;" and said, "What regiment is that?"

The answer came, "Seventh Alabama."

"What regiment is that on the other side?"

"Fifth Georgia," replied the sentinel. "What battery is that?"

Here was a situation. The sergeant naturally didn't know the name of a battery in the rebel army. Hesitation would have been fatal. By a lucky inspiration he replied, "One of Stuart's batteries," knowing that Jeb Stuart commanded their cavalry.

"Oh," said the other, "then you's a hoss battery?"

"Yes," said C—. "Good night."

He immediately awoke the Captain, who rather angrily said, "What the deuce is the matter now?"

"Excuse me, Captain," said the sergeant, "but we're camped between a Georgia and an Alabama regiment."

It is needless to say the Captain got up. Horses were hitched in quietly, and the battery withdrew from between the sleeping regiments, who never knew of the prize that was within their reach.—Californian for October,

HOW TO KEEP HEALTHY.—Do not neglect ventilating your bed-rooms when the weather becomes cold. In the morning hoist the windows, take off the bedclothes, shake and stir the ticks, turn the upper one over the foot rail. This will prevent the impure odor penetrating farther, and they will escape faster while the bed is warm, and you will not have to wait for the beds to air when you are ready to make them.

In hot weather we sleep with all the windows open, but do not allow the wind to blow directly upon us. In the coldest nights of winter we only leave the doors open connecting with other rooms. On no account sleep in tight rooms without at least a crack to admit of pure air. Plenty of fresh air gives health, strength and elasticity to the lungs and body.

Keep the pores of the skin open, to let impurities pass out freely, by washing the body once a week in winter and oftener in Summer. Have the room warm, bathe quickly, and wipe dry, and you will not feel chilly if it has been done properly. If all the clothing worn by day were aired while we sleep in other garments; much health and comfort would be added to life. One-third of our lives is spent in our sleeping-rooms. Do be particular about them. Let them be large, dry and pleasant.—Germantown Telegraph.

MEDICAL USES OF EGGS.—For burns and scalds nothing is more soothing than the white of an egg, which may be poured over the wound. It is softer as a varnish for a burn than collodion, and being always at hand can be applied immediately. It is also more cooling than the "sweet oil or cotton" which was formerly supposed to be the surest application to allay the smarting pain. It is the contact with the air which gives the extreme discomfort experienced from ordinary accidents of this kind; and anything which excludes air and inflammation is the thing to be at once applied. The egg is also considered one of the best remedies for dysentery. Beaten up slightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends, by its emollient qualities, to lessen the inflammation of the intestines and the stomach, and by forming a transcient coating on those organs to enable Nature to assume her healthful sway over the diseased body. Two, or at most three, eggs per day, would be all that would be required in ordinary cases; and since the egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise, and the quieter the patient is kept, the more certain and rapid the recovery.

Just before visiting the menagerie, Johnnie had a passage-at-arms with the young aunt who assisted at his toilet, and with whom he flew into a rage. Arrived at the menagerie, Johnnie was immensely interested by a strange foreign animal with a long lithe body. "What animal is that, mamma?" he asked. "It is called an anteater, my son." After a long silence—"Mamma, can't we bring Aunt Mary here some day?"

Whisky is good in its own place. There is nothing in the world like whisky for preserving a man when he is dead. But it is one of the worst things in the world for preserving a man when he is living. If you want to keep a dead man, put him into whisky. If you want to kill a living man, put whisky into him.—Dr. Guthrie.

The roses of pleasure seldom last long enough to adorn the brow of him that plucks them, and they are the only roses which do not retain their sweetness after they have lost their beauty.

THE CHRONICLE.

BODIE, OCTOBER, 9, 1880.

SAN FRANCISCO AGENCY.—L. P. Fisher, 21 Merchants' Exchange, is our Agent, and is authorized to contract for advertising, receive subscriptions and make collections on our account.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
Of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
CHESTER A. ARTHUR,
Of New York.

Electors at Large:
JOHN F. MILLER,
HENRY EDGERTON.
First District—JOHN A. BAUR.
Second District—CHARLES N. FOX.
Third District—W. W. McKAIG.
Fourth District—T. R. BARD.

For Congress—Fourth District:
ROMUALDO PACHECO.

FOR JOINT ASSEMBLYMAN.
(Inyo and Mono)
JOSEPH WASSON.
Of Mono.

FOR SUPERIOR JUDGE,
MARCUS P. WIGGIN.

Election, Tuesday, November 2, 1880.

THE WAY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY RUINED THE COUNTRY.

The Democratic orators and editors are trying to make out that the Republicans have ruined the country. Yes; and this is the way it was done.

In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule, a Government six per cent. sold for eighty-nine cents.

In 1880, after twenty years of Republican rule, a Government four per cent. sells for $1 08.

In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule, a loan of $18,000,000 exhausted the market for six months.

At the end of twenty years of Republican rule, a loan of $150,000,000 was taken in a single day.

In twenty years of Repulican rule we find:

An increase of population of over fifty per cent.

An increase of general agriculture exports of 600 per cent.

An increase in exports of bread and breadstuffs of 650 per cent.

An increase of exports of manufactured articles of 226 per cent.

An increase of internal commerce of 700 per cent.

An increase of railway mileage of 187 per cent.

In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule, Congress authorized a loan of $25,000,000 to pay current expenses.

In 1880, after twenty years of Republican rule, the Secretary of the Treasury pays $85,000,000 of debt contracted for a war brought on by a solid Democratic South, which now wants power again so as to stop the waving of that bloody shirt, the wearing of which is Hancock's chief glory and his whole available stock as a candidate for the Presidency.

In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule, the balance of trade against the country was over $162,000,000.

On May 31, 1880, after twenty years of Republican rule, the balance of trade was over $162,000,000 in favor of this country.

In 1860, after twenty years of Democratic rule and teaching, there was very serious question whether we had any Nation, and the old public functionary in the White House, whose chief adviser was Jerry Black, the man who now furnishes the statesmanship of Gen. Hancock, announced that there was no power in the Government to coerce a State, leaving the inference that Jeff Davis and Aleck Stephens could send the country to the "demnition bow-wows" for all he could do to prevent it. After twenty years of Republican rule there is no doubt that we have a country, and Aleck Stephens and Jerry Black would give all they are worth to have the people forget that they ever mentioned it.

The kind of ruin which five successive Republican Administrations have inflicted upon the country is just a little striking in view of the figures, and the people like it and call for more of the same sort, and are bound to have it, too.—Washington (D. C.) Republican.

The Supreme Court has been asked to revise its late decision regarding the election of county officers, so the question may be still unsettled, but the Court is not likely to go back on itself.

Since the above was put in type the Court has refused a hearing.

Wade Hampton, speaking for the South and secession, says: "We believe as firmly as in the eternal Word of God that we were in the right, and we have a settled faith, which no trials can shake, that in His own good time the right will be made manifest."

A report from Paris, and semi-officially confirmed from New York, states that a syndicate of bankers, of whom the Seligman Bros. are parties, has been formed for the promotion of the Lesseps canal scheme.

The Connecticut election on Tuesday resulted in large Republican gains throughout the State, a result that foreshadow a clear Republican victory in the Nutmeg State on the 2d of November.

The Kern County Gazette has struck a bonanza in school land summons—having to issue a supplement on account of an influx of such advertisements.

General Hancock recently said to a Southern Democrat who visited him, that he "hoped the negroes were behaving in a manner agreeable to the people."

BRITISH INFLUENCE.

The Eastern Republican press are calling attention to the fact that a large amount of British gold is being sent to this country to be used in the election against the Republican ticket and in favor of Hancock, in the interest of the manufacturers of England, and Europe, generally, who are using every exertion to break down our tariff, that they may flood the United States with their multifarious wares, manufactured by the pauper labor of Europe. Our Democratic friends who are not on the "inside" look upon these statements as electioneering stories, but they are true. The country is being flooded with pamphlets in regard to the American tariff—these publications being printed in England. They call upon our people to vote for candidates who will favor a reduction of our tariff rates that the English manufacturer may be benefited thereby, at the expense of the American mechanic. The English manufacturer is well posted as to the feelings of the Democratic party respecting the tariff, and knows it is to his interest to secure the success of that party in the coming Presidential election. The South has always clamored for "Free Trade," and consequently, during the rebellion, the English sympathised with the Southern Confederacy, knowing that if the South should be successful in cutting herself adrift from the North, and set up a separate government, that England would have a fine market for her manufacturers, with a fair show of smuggling her wares over the borders into the Northern provinces. We are in possession of one of these pamphlets—received direct from the "Old Country," and printed on English paper and English style. It is the knowledge of this British influence working in favor of Hancock that is bringing the Irish-American workingman into the Republican ranks in the Eastern States, where the manufacturing establishments are working to their utmost capacity. If the Democratic party should obtain absolute control of the government again, one of the first acts of its Congress would be the cutting down of our tariff and a consequent shutting down of our mills and manufacturing establishments throughout the country, throwing thousands of men and women out of employment.

Important Decision.

In another column will be found the decision of the Superior Court Department No. 2 of Mono County, Hon. M. P. Wiggin, Judge, presiding.

It is an important decision and will command the attention it deserves, as it is the first instance where a county overlapped another State, and the County Seat being in that State. This suit involves the legality of the issuance of warrants to the amount of $16,000, a suit for $21,000 more hanging upon the favorable termination of this. It was of vital interest to the taxpayers of Mono, as the interest alone amounts to $50,400—a total of $90,400. The document is well written and exhaustive, and reflects credit upon its author, Judge Wiggin.

WHAT RIGHT?—Gen. Kittrell, one day this week, at Bridgeport, said to a Republican Irishman that an Irish Catholic had no more right to be a Republican than a white man at the South had; they should be Democrats, because it was the party that fought the Know Nothings. He did not attach much importance to the stubborn fact that about 30,000 Democrats were in that party; that they assisted in electing J. Neely Johnson by an overwhelming majority over "Honest John Bigler," and that Judge Terry—the Southern gentleman; the slayer of the Northern mudsill Broderick, was one of the leaders of the Know Nothing Party, and is now one of the Hancock Electors. As a clincher, the General related a story, and cited it as an illustration that the Republicans think that one Chinaman is worth two Irishmen. But the wind was taken out of his sail by the Irish friend quietly remarking that one Chinaman was worth two Irishmen. He afterward said that it would have been better for the Irish had they gone with the Republicans in 1860, and he is right.

The fair fame of Bodie, aspersed by the reckless Santa Clara journalist, has been cleared by the confession of the assassin, Fisher, who fatally wounded young Diamond at San Jose the other evening. It was alleged by the quill-driving villian aforementioned that the murderer was from Bodie. The lie is refuted by the caged malefactor's artless confession of a recent emergence from San Quentin. Thus does the proud metropolis of Mono county once more rear its head haughtily among its sister cities of the great Pacific coast, and receive with unconscious grace the homage of a corrupt, subsidized and humbled press.—S. F. Stock Report.

It is a true saying that slander cannot injure a Christian, and the same may be said of a Christian community like that of Bodie.

INYO DEMOCRATS.—The Inyo Independent intimates that the Democracy of Inyo are not pleased with the way the Mono Democrats manipulated the County Convention for the nomination of Joint Assemblyman, and says that, "it don't matter much. A good many Democrats here think Joe Wasson good enough anyway." We are of the opinion that our respected friend Colonel Ferguson is running for the Assembly in an off-year for the Democracy.

After rehearsing the Democratic feuds in the South the Washington Star concludes that "all signs point to the early extinction of all sectional questions in our politics by the disruption of a Solid South, and then there will be no call for a solid North."

The Hartford Courant says: "One of the prominent manufacturers of Connecticut, who is also a prominent Democrat, said a day or two since that in his opinion the election of Hancock would be followed by a season of depression which would last at least a year, and possibly two years.

There will be a grand Republican meeting and barbecue at Sacramento on the 21st. Senator Blaine, and other prominent speakers from the East will probably be present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"In my opinion the best interests of the whole country North and South, demand the success of the ticket headed by Garfield and Arthur."—U. S. Grant.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

J. W. Brier, Esq.

WILL ADDRESS THE PEOPLE ON THE ISSUES OF THE DAY.
AT
BENTON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 18,
BODIE, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20,
BRIDGEPORT, THURSDAY, OCT. 21.

The County Central Committee will please make the necessary arrangements for the meetings.

By order of the Republican State Central Committee.

P. B. CORNWALL, Vice President.
JAMES R. FINLAYSON, Secretary. o2-td

HOTELS.

MISCELLANEOUS. MISCELLANEOUS.

SEND THE
BODIE CHRONICLE
AND
BRIDGEPORT UNION
TO
YOUR FRIENDS!

ADVERTISE
IN THE
BODIE CHRONICLE
AND
THE BRIDGEPORT UNION.

THE CHRONICLE.

BODIE, OCTOBER 9, 1880.

The CHRONICLE Office is on the second floor of "Goodson's Building," east side of Main street, between Standard Avenue and Green street.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A terrible and heartrending disaster occurred here between 3 and 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when the dwelling of Ben. Dermott, a blacksmith at the Bechtel mine, in the upper part of town, on the hillside east of the Noonday road, accidentally caught fire burning to death the two children of Mr. Dermott, one, a little boy 2½ years old, and the other a baby about six months old. The mother had been washing, and, having put her little ones to bed, went to a neighbor for some clothes pins. While absent the house took fire—probably from the stovepipe—and before assistance could be rendered the little ones were burned to death, and the house with all its contents destroyed. The remains of the children were removed to the undertaking rooms of H. Ward, and were interred yesterday. The parents are almost crazy over their great loss. The sad affair cast a gloom over the community, and every Christian heart in our midst beats in sympathy with those whose happiness has been so suddenly blasted.

AN EXPLOSION.—At 5 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon a heavy explosion at the Bodie Foundry on upper Main street startled our citizens. It seems that a blast of steel and iron was being drawn, when water was thrown around the cupola, the steam from which ascended into the cupola, generating a gas and causing it to explode with a tremendous report, throwing the molten iron in every direction, bursting out the side of the building, and breaking almost every pane of glass in the foundry. William and Charles Potter and N. Pine were near the cupola attending to the drawing, but escaped with no injury worth noticing, although the concussion threw them back some twenty feet toward the entrance. L. M. Buel and George Hawkins, two spectators, were standing near the door at the time of the explosion and were thrown down by the concussion. Their clothes were badly burned by the molten iron thrown on them, and Buel was burned some on the face and neck. It was a miracle that none were instantly killed.

WELL DONE.—Early on Thursday morning a number of ladies started out to raise funds for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. Dermott, who met with such a sad bereavement on the previous evening—the loss of their two children by the burning of their house and all their worldly possessions, having saved nothing but the clothes they had on when their house was burned. The ladies were very successful in their collections, our people being noted for liberality on occasions of this character.

OAKLAND CON.—Work in this tunnel, in the Keith District, is progressing finely, the tunnel having been cleared of debris. Two shifts are working day and night.

The Zent shaft, near the Oakland, is also going down, two shifts pushing it as fast as muscle and powder will do it. The starting up of these two mines will encourage others, we hope, to develope mining properties in that District, which promises well.

A PRESENT.—On Sunday last Rev. G. B. Hinkle was presented with a fine gold watch and chain by the Bodie Sunday School. T. A. Stephens presented the watch on behalf of the school. The present was worthily bestowed, Mr. Hinkle having been a zealous laborer in behalf of the Church and School.

ELECTION.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bodie Bank the following officers were elected: Wm. Irwin, President; Geo. Gillson, Vice President; W. H. Pope, Cashier; Wm. Irwin, O. H. Barber, J. M. Dawley, Geo. Gillson and Fred. Wunkee, Trustees.

MINING ACCIDENT.—Dr. Van Zandt informs us that Michael Magee, who was badly injured on Monday in the Standard mine, by a mass of rock falling on him, is getting along as well as can be hoped for.

FRESH FISH.—To-morrow (Sunday) morning E. F. Gibson, Union Market building, will receive fresh salmon for your Sunday dinner. Also fresh vegetables and fruit.

FIRST SNOW.—The first snow of the season fell here yesterday, and last night was very disagreeable. To-day we have the first instalment of sloppy streets.

RELIGIOUS.—Rev. Mr. Warrington will hold services in Odd Fellows' Hall at the usual hours to-morrow morning and evening.

FINE.—Yesterday's storm petered out last night, and the weather to-day has been very pleasant.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following deeds have been recorded in the County Recorder's office:

Oct. 2.

Wm. H. Beardsley to N. B. Hunnewill, s w ¼ of s w ¼ s 7, w ½ of n w ¼ and n w ¼ of s w ¼, s 18 t 1 s, n r 26 e, $500.

Oct. 4.

W. D. Wasson to L. Coblutz, lot on Main street, Bodie, $100.

P. Reddy, et al. to T. A. Stephens, lot on Main street, Mammoth City, $100.

James Wilson to Elizabeth Berryman, lot in Bodie, $100.

Wm. Penrose to Wm. Tomkins, lot on Wood street, Bodie, $225.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF MONO CO.,
STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

P. Reddy, Plaintiff, vs. Z. B. Tinkum, Treasurer, etc., Defendant.

This is an application for a writ of Mandamus, to compel the Defendant, the County Treasurer of Mono County, to pay out of the General Fund of said County fifty-one warrants, aggregating about sixteen thousand ($16,000) dollars, for various amounts, of all which the Plaintiff is admitted to be the owner and holder. These warrants are of different dates from February 8th, 1862, to December 13th, 1863, and are all drawn upon the County Treasurer of Mono County by "R. M. Wilson, County Auditor," and are all endorsed "Presented and not paid for want of funds, Wm. Feast, County Treasurer.

It is admitted that before the commencement of this action demand was made upon Defendant for payment of these warrants, and refused, and the Defendant himself testified that at the time of said demand there was the sum of five thousand, seven hundred dollars in the General Fund of said county; he also admitted that warrants later in date than those in suit had been paid by him out of the General Fund.

The answer of the Defendant denies the authority of Wilson and Feast, and denies their official existence; denies any county government of Mono County before 1864; denies the rendition of any services which were or could become a county charge by the original payees of the warrants in suit; and alleges that neither of the said parties, Wilson or Feast, were eligible to office at all, being non-residents of the County of Mono or State of California; and alleges that none of the claims upon which said warrants were founded were ever examined, allowed, audited, or ordered paid by any officer or officers of Mono County.

These are the principal issues as presented by the pleadings, and in my view of the case, the issues may be narrowed down to the following, viz:

1st—Was Aurora ever in the State of California?

2d—Were there any legal county officers of Mono County between February 8th, 1862, and December 13th, 1863?

3d—Is Defendant's denial of the examination, allowance, or order for payment of said claims, if proven, a defense to this proceeding?

First, then, was Aurora ever in California, it being understood that the Aurora spoken of is the Aurora which is now admittedly in Esmeralda County, Nevada?—For the determination of this question a historical retrospect is necessary.

On the 10th day of October, 1849, the Constitutional Convention adopted the original Constitution of this State, wherein, by Article XII, the boundary of the State was fixed as follows:

"Commencing at the point of intersection of the 42d degree of North latitude with the 120th degree of longitude west of Greenwich, and running south on the line of the said 120th degree of West longitude until it intersects the 39th degree of North latitude; thence running in a straight line in a southeasterly direction to the River Colorado, at a point where it intersects the 35th degree of North latitude; thence down the middle of the channel of said river to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the treaty of May 30th, 1848; thence running west, and along said boundary line to the Pacific Ocean, and extending therein three English miles; thence running in a northwesterly direction, and following the direction of the Pacific coast, to the 42d degree of North latitude; thence on the line of said 42d degree of North latitude, to the place of beginning. Also, all the islands, harbors, and bays along or adjacent to the Pacific coast."

On the 9th day of September, 1850, the Congress of the United States admitted California to the Union, as a Sovereign State, and her boundary thenceforth was established as hereinbefore given.

That portion of the boundary line about which the controversy is raised in this matter, is the portion running in a southeasterly direction from the intersection of the 120th degree of West longitude with the 39th degree of North latitude, to the Colorado River at a point where it intersects the 35th degree of North latitude. There is not, nor can there ever have been, as a matter of law, any uncertainty about this line. Its termini are perfectly well defined geographical points, and the line itself is as certain as a parallel of latitude or as a meridian of longitude. No actual marking of the line upon the ground was necessary to its establishment. The adoption of the boundary line by the State, and its subsequent ratification by the Act of Admission was operative to establish the boundary, and the line was not dependent upon any subsequent survey. Such is the rule as to county boundaries, as laid down in People vs. Henderson, 40 Cal., 29, and I see no reason for any different rule existing as to boundaries between neighboring States. It being admitted by the Plaintiff that upon the actual survey being made in 1863, Aurora was found to be east of the boundary line, it necessarily follows, as a conclusion of law, that it had always so been, and that no declaration of the Legislature of the State of California, although followed by an apparent exercise of jurisdiction, could avail to alter the fact that Aurora was east of the eastern boundary line of California.

Nor is this position altered by the organic Act creating the Territory of Nevada and defining its western boundary. This boundary, and the eastern boundary of California were not coincident; but the proposed western line was left in abeyance to be consented to by California before becoming fixed, which consent this State declined to give, and of consequence the eastern boundary of California became the western boundary of Nevada.

Upon this point I have been referred by the learned counsel, Plaintiff in person, to the case of the State vs. Dunwell, 3 Rhode Island, 127.

An examination of that decision satisfies me that the case is not well reasoned; is not founded on legal principles, and that a contrary doctrine has been held in numerous cases since that decision. It is well understood, of course, that the decisions of the Courts of another State are in no way binding upon the Courts of this State, except so far as they enunciate correct legal principles. In the case under consideration one Dunwell was convicted of taking oysters from the Seekonk River, the boundary between Rhode Island and Massachusetts, in violation of a Rhode Island statute. He had requested an instruction that if the oysters were taken in Seekonk River, east of the middle line thereof, they were not taken in Rhode Island, and Defendant was not guilty. This was refused, and the refusal assigned as error in the Supreme Court.

The Court say, and I quote their opinion in full:

"This exception assumes to bring into question the eastern boundary line of this State. Where that line is de jure, is a political question, with which the Courts of the State will not intermeddle. Sufficient for them is it that the State has always claimed jurisdiction up to and along the easterly side or bank of the Seekonk River, and exercised it in fact. The Courts are bound to take cognizance of the boundaries in fact claimed by the State. The exception is therefor overruled."

After as full and careful examination as possible, with the authorities at my command, I fail to find this case in any manner affirmed or approved. It seems to be sui generis.

As to the principles there laid down: No Court ever assumes to interfere with the political or legislative department of the government, but it is the undoubted function of the judicial department to interpret and define legislative or political acts.—Thus, suppose the boundary line between the State of Oregon and the Territory of Washington were, as it is in fact, the Columbia River, which is in places from three to seven miles in width, and a person indicted for an offense committed within either sovereign y, could not the Courts, either of State or Territory, upon a plea to the jurisdiction, so interpret the meaning of the word "boundary" as to determine whether it be the medium filum, or the north or the south bank?

Suppose again that the Legislature of this State, at its coming session, should declare that Carson City, in Nevada; and Fort Yuma, in Arizona, were respectively in the State of California, and should provide that offenses committed in either place should be tried by a Superior Judge of California to hold court at either place? Could it be that upon a conviction, the Supreme Court of this State would decline to pass upon the question of jurisdiction, because it was a political question and the State of California had exercised a de facto jurisdiction in these places respectively? Such, I think, cannot be the law.

Again, by the Statutes of this State (Code Civil Procedure Sec. 1875, Subdivion 8,) courts are required to take judicial notice of the "geographical divisions and political history of the world." A geographical division is that established by competent authority, as was the boundary line of California, and it seems to me that the courts are bound to take notice of that line, although the Legislature may have subsequently assumed to overstep it.

The powers of a Legislature are limited by necessity. If they could, by a simple declaration, so far bring the town of Aurora within the boundary line of this State as to make the question of its location res adjudicata, I see no reason why they could not, in like manner, annex the whole of Nevada, Oregon and Arizona.

But, to leave speculation for an examination of adjudged cases:

In the case of the State vs. Young. 46 Vt. 565, the Court held that where the channel of a river is the boundary between States, the sudden changing of it by artificial means does not affect the boundary, nor can State boundaries be changed by the acquiescence of towns or town authorities.

It is evident that this case must have involved an examination of the location of inter-State boundaries.

[See also Collins vs. State, 30 Am. Rep. 142. Peo. vs. N. J. Cent. R. R. 42 N. Y. 283, Wetmore vs. Brooklyn Gas L. Co. id 334.]

In Illinois the Supreme Court uses the following language:

"As much of Lake Michigan as is included by a line running north from the point where the Eastern boundary of Illinois strikes the southern bend of the lake, to a point in the middle of the lake, in north latitude 42 deg. 30 min., and thence west along that parallel, is undeniably within the limits of Illinois. It is true, no portion of this body of water has been assigned to the counties bordering upon it, or received in any manner the attention of the Legislature, yet it is, nevertheless, a portion of the navigable waters of the State, and of her territory."

The Norway vs. Jensen, 52 Ill., 373.

This case seems to me especially apposite. Here was a boundary line which could not, by any human possibility, be actually marked out, yet, the Supreme Court of Illinois, none the less upheld its own jurisdiction. There had been no de facto jurisdiction—no attention at all given to the matter by the Legislature; yet it was held to be a part of the territory of the State.

Conversely, it seems to me, all beyond the line in question would have been held, ex necessitate, to be without the jurisdiction of the State of Illinois. In an English case, on appeal to the Privy Council, the following language is used: "It is true beyond all doubt, that as a matter of right, no State can claim jurisdiction of any kind within the territorial limits of another independent State." [Papayanni vs. The Russian Steam Nav. Co., 2 Moore P. C. (N. S.) 181.]

In my opinion, therefore, upon principle and precedent, no declaration of the Legislature, nor any attempted exercise of jurisdiction on the part of the State could avail, either to alter the question of law as to the location of Aurora, or to preclude a Court of competent jurisdiction from inquiring into and passing upon the question. I must therefore hold that the town of Aurora was never within the County of Mono, or State of California.

Second. Were there any legal county officers of Mono county between February 8th, 1862, and December 13th, 1863?

On the 24th day of April 1861, an Act was passed entitled "An Act to create the County of Mono, to define its boundaries, and provide for its organization.—[Stat. 1861, p 235.]

Section 2 defines the boundaries, the Eastern one of which is declared to be that portion of the Eastern boundary of the State lying between the Southern boundary of Amador county and the Southern boundary of Fresno county.

Section 3 is as follows: "The Seat of Justice of Mono county shall be at Aurora."

The remainder of the Act attempts to provide for the organization of the county, the election of officers, etc.

By Section 5 it is provided that P. J. Hickey, W. M. Boring, E. W. Casey, C. N. Noteware, L. A. Brown, G. W. Bailey and T. A. Lane, should constitute a Board of Commissioners to conduct an election under this Act, and it is in evidence that a majority of this Board were non-residents of this State. Without, however, laying any particular stress upon that fact, it appears that on June 1st, 1861, an election for county officers was held, at which J. S. Schultz, E. Green and C. R. Worland were declared elected Supervisors, R. M. Wilson, County Clerk and Auditor, and Wm. Feast County Treasurer. All these persons, except Worland, were residents of Aurora, and consequently, in my view of the case, non-residents of the State of California,; and a majority of the votes cast at this election was cast by non-residents of the State. A majority of those purporting to be Supervisors were clearly ineligible to office, as not being electors.—Hittell's Gen Laws, Sec. 6971 et seq.

With regard to Supervisors the Supreme Court of this State has recently held, in the case of People ex rel Tracy vs. Brite, Pac. Coast Law Journal, July 17, 1880, p 616, that when a Supervisor ceases to be an inhabitant of his Supervisor district, he ceases to be a Supervisor, and a vacancy occurs. By how much more is this so when the person elected to such office is not a resident of the county nor even of the State.

The same law applies to Clerks and all other county officers. Each of them was chargeable with knowledge of the fact that he was a non-resident of the State and ineligible for office; and that their acts, so far as they purported to bind the county, were void.

Again, the county organization although attempted by the Legislature in 1861, was not fully accomplished, and until this was done, no legal county could or did exist.—Peo. vs. McGuire, 32 Cal 140.

That portion of the Act which purported to make Aurora the County Seat was, in my opinion, a nullity. Although there is no Constitutional inhibition against making a town in another State a county seat for a county in California, the higher law, that of common sense, prevents the Legislature from the assumption of a power which it does not, and cannot, possess.

I am therefore of opinion that all the acts purporting to have been done at Aurora by the so-called officers of Mono county were absolutely null and void; and in effect, that there were, during the time that the county seat was held at Aurora, no legal county officers of Mono county, and that no acts of those pretending to be such officers, could create any charge against the county.

Third. Is the defense of the want of allowance, etc., of the demands upon which the warrants are based, a sufficient one?

Should I be in error on the antecedent questions discussed, I am still of opinion that the defendant is entitled to judgment upon this ground.

By the Act of April 24, 1857, which was in force in 1862-3 the County Auditor was authorized to draw warrants "for the payment of all claims and demands legally chargeable against the county, which are, according to law, examined, settled, allowed, and ordered paid by the Board of Supervisors of the county."—Stat. 1857, p 245.

This examination, settlement, allowance and order for payment, are, in my opinion, conditions precedent to the drawing of the warrant.

Our Supreme Court has said, in Keller vs. Hyde, 20 Cal. 594, that "It is the duty of the County Treasurer to apply the money of the county in payment of demands legally chargeable against the county. It is not a duty resulting from his office to pay any warrant that the County Auditor may draw upon him. It must be a warrant founded on an order made by the Board of Supervisors, and the warrant can only be drawn by the Auditor for a demand legally chargeable against the county, and which has also been allowed by the Board of Supervisors." [See, also, Connor vs. Morris, 23 Cal 452.

It failing to appear that said claims were allowed and ordered paid by the Board of Supervisors which sat at Aurora (though, as above stated, I deem that Board of no legal authority) and it being shown that the claims were not so allowed and ordered paid by the subsequent Board, but were disallowed, it seems clear to me that the drawing of these warrants by the Auditor was entirely in excess of his authority and that they did not become a county charge.

I am therefore of the opinion that the plaintiff is not entitled to the relief sought, and that the rule should be discharged with costs.

The Defendant will prepare findings in accordance with this opinion.

MARCUS P. WIGGIN,
Superior Judge,

October 4, 1880.

A Chinaman has entered the freshman class at Harvard College.

The Skagit mines are being abandoned.

COUNTY SEAT ITEMS.

[From the Bridgeport Union].

ELECTION OFFICERS.—The following are the officers of the election to be held on November 2d:

Antelope—Inspector, John H. Connell; Judges, Wm. Wiley and Lloyd Goodnow.

Benton—Inspector, S. L. McNaughton; Judges, D. Ashley and B. B. Alverson.

Bodie Precinct No. 1—Inspector, C. A. Richardson; Judges, W. H. Allen and E. Sweeny.

Bodie Precinct No. 2—Inspector, D. V. Goodson; Judges, Hugh Gorman and T. M. Luther.

Bridgeport—Inspector, A. J. Severe; Judges, Barny Peeler and J. K. Dennison.

Kings—Inspector, M. King; Judges, J. Watts and L. Sammon.

Mammoth—Inspector, Chas. Schuman; Judges, D. Crittenden and John Wilson.

Mill—Inspector, Henry Middlecotte; Judges, O. Lundy and E. Costello.

The Board of Supervisors having failed to designate polling-places, the duty devolves upon Justices of the Peace.

CONVICTED.—On Wednesday last, Wm. Lee was convicted, in Superior Court, Department No. 1, Hon. Judge Briggs, presiding, of grand larceny, and ordered to appear on Monday next for sentence.

SAM CHUNG.—The trial of Sam Chung for murder has been postponed until the 27th inst.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors will hold an adjourned meeting on Monday next to levy the tax.

TAXES.—It is understood that the tax will be four per cent. this year.

MORE JURYMEN.—It is expected that a venire for a special jury will be issued.

SUPERIOR COURT.

WIGGIN, Judge.

MONDAY, Oct. 4.

P. Reddy vs. Tinkum; judgment for defendant.

Land vs. Hemmenway; judgment of Justice Court reversed and cause remanded

Burnham vs. Newman, et al.; restraining order set aside, and injunction denied.

Haussman vs. Berliner; judgment for plaintiff.

Matthews vs. Land; answer stricken out and default entered; order vacating injunction set aside, and injunction restored.

West Pacific M. Co. vs. Finn, et al.; demurrer overruled; five days to answer.

Page vs. Santa Mina M. Co.; demurrer overruled; five days to answer.

Stewart vs. Holden, McMillan vs. Holden, West & Bryant vs. Holden, A. B. Stewart vs. Holden; actions consolidated and set for Oct. 29th.

Ward vs. Hilton; demurrer submitted.

Porter vs. Sam Chung; demurrer submitted; five days to answer.

Wright vs. Tower, demurrer overruled; ten days to answer.

Liebes et al. vs. Loose; demurrer overruled; ten days to answer.

Marshall vs. McCaghren; demurrer stricken out and default entered.

Hemenway vs. Forrest; motion to strike out portion of answer granted; demurrer overruled.

Gillson, Barber & Co. vs. Huntoon; demurrer sustained; five days to answer.

Simpson et al. vs. Heilbron; demurrer overruled; ten days to answer.

Wagner vs. Chayer; demurrer withdrawn judgment for plaintiff.

Smith vs. Taylor; appeal dismissed.

G. B. Day vs. Huntoon; Morris Dick vs. Huntoon; Jesse Summers vs. Huntoon; stay of proceedings heretofore granted vacated, and Sheriff ordered to make sale under execution.

TUESDAY, Oct. 5.

People vs. J. Kallmer; set for Oct. 18.

L. E. Tubbs vs. M. Malone; Court decides that there was no jurisdiction in the Court below to render judgment against defendant; judgment for defendant's costs; stay of procedings for 20 days.

Matthews vs. J. A. Owens et al.; stay of proceedings until Oct. 12.

Reddy vs. Tinkum; stay of proceedings for 60 days.

S. D. Wright vs. Tower; time for furnishing porticulars extended for 10 days, making 15 days.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6.

Daniel McCarthy vs. Ann McCarthy; decree of divorce granted on plaintiff furnishing proof of depositing summons and copy of complaint to postoffice address of defendant.

On motion of Frank Owen, L. S. Tubbs is admitted to practice in this Court.

THURSDAY, Oct. 7.

Raglan vs. Buswell; continued till 27th.

Mining Transfers

The following deeds have been recorded in the County Recorder's office:

Oct. 1.

Chas. Jardine to Monte Cristo M. Co., interest in Dunn mine, Lake D. $1,000.

Geo. S. Carrier to Monte Cristo M. Co., interest in Dunn mine, Lake District.

Vulcan M. Co. to John A. Creaser and Albert Mack, Kerrick mine, etc., Blind Spring District, $6,000.

Henry T. Fitzhugh to Mary R. Bost, 464 feet of Laura mine, Blind Spring D.; and 375 feet of Fitzhugh mine, Pahdet D., Esmeralda county.

Oct. 4.

Geo. C. Gard to John J. Kelly, Gold Bend, Crown Point, Rocky Point, Brannan, Daisy, Snow Drift, Surprise and Put me In mines, Homer District, $500.

F. C. Baemeister to Albert Mack, Eureka mine, Blind Spring District.

Since July 1st about $35,000,000 in foreign gold has been received in this country.

The Inyo Independent says that an exodus has set in at Independence, a large number of its old and prominent citizens having left in quest of pastures new.

BIRTHS.

SMITH—In Bodie, October 5th, the wife of Horace Smith, of a son.

ANDERSON—In Bodie, October 8th, the wife of C. L. Anderson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

SHAFF—SQUIRES—In Bodie, October 4th, by the Rev. G. B. Hinkle, W. W. Shaff to Mrs Mary E. Squires

THE CHRONICLE.

BODIE, OCTOBER, 9, 1880.

Modern Apothegms.

Fortune falls wherever the freak takes her. Lucky is the man upon whose head she strikes.

Every man should possess some ambition, if no more than to live his time out.

A great many people seem to be more anxious about preparing their bodies for the coffin than their souls for judgment.

With all our experience I am afraid that if we were to live our lives over again, there would be no great improvement in them.

It is a misfortune to many that they cannot be just wicked enough to enjoy this world, and just good enough to secure happiness in the next.

All men are born equal to a certain extent. Beyond that point the equality ceases; for, if it were not so, we should all be very wise or very foolish.

There are a few individuals who believe the world to be designed for their exclusive use, and do not attempt to conceal their indignation at what they deem the intrusion of others on their rights.

I should like to view a world fashioned after the ideas of man, but have no desire to become a permanent inhabitant of said world.

The most plausible reason why so many men become bald early is because in their haste after wealth, they walk right out from under the hair.

New marriage customs are coming into vogue in Paris. There is now the betrothal ball, followed in a few days by the signing of the contract, which takes place in the morning, and is preceded by a lunch, when the presents and trousseau are displayed. The civil marriage takes place quietly, an evening or two before the religious ceremony is performed.

Even a deacon won't say grace when he steps into a railway eating house. He knows it would be asking too much to request that he be made thankful for any thing he will get there.

Truthtellers have always been martyrs, because the truth is almost always disagreeable. Recognizing this state of affairs the Turks say, "He who speaks the truth must have one foot in the stirrup."

There is a feminine excitement at Riverside, Iowa. A person who sold and fitted a large number of corsets there, and wore women's clothes, proves to be a man in disguise.

An Iowa woman has invented a spankaphone. She likes it, but the boys don't.

The man who pays cash is a man of no account.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Superior Court of the County of Mono, State of California.

G. B. Day, Plaintiff, vs. A. Haas, C. E. Zwisler, Herman Glouber, Bodie Bank, a Corporation, and A. E. Hecht, Defendants. — Decree of Foreclosure and Sale.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure issued out of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Mono, State of California, on the Eleventh day of September, A. D. 1880, in the above entitled action wherein G. B. Day, the above named Plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree against A. Haas, C. E. Zwisler, Herman Glouber, and the Bodie Bank, a Corporation, and A. E. Hecht, Defendants, which said decree was on the 7th day of September A. D. 1880, recorded in Book — of said Court, at page —. I am commanded to sell:

All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate in the town of Bodie, County of Mono, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Commencing at the north east corner of the lot owned by Geo. L. Putnam and Thos. H. Kenedy on the westerly side of Main street in the said town of Bodie, and now used as the Post Office, and running thence northerly along the westerly side of said Main street twenty-five (25) feet; thence westerly at right angles with said Main street to Mill street; thence southerly along the easterly side of said Mill street twenty-five (25) feet; thence easterly to the place of beginning.

Public notice is hereby given that on the

9TH DAY OF OCTOBER, A. D. 1880,

at (1) One o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the County of Mono, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure, sell the above described property or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy plaintiff's judgment with interest thereon and costs, to the highest and best bidder for gold coin of the United States.

Bridgeport, September 13, 1880.

P. B. TAYLOR, Sheriff.

s18-3t By J. M. MASSEY, Under Sheriff.

Notice to Creditors of Insolvent.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Mono, State of California.

IN THE MATTER OF T. J. INGREM, AN Insolvent Debtor.

T. J. Ingrem having filed in this Court his petition, schedule, and inventory in insolvency, by which it appears that he is an insolvent Debtor, the said T. J. Ingrem is hereby declared to be insolvent. The Sheriff of the County of Mono is hereby directed to take possession of all the estate, real and personal, of the said T. J. Ingrem, insolvent debtor, except such as may be by law exempt from execution, and of all his deeds, vouchers, books of accounts and papers, and to keep the same safely until the appointment of an assignee of his estate.

All persons are forbidden to pay any debts to the said insolvent, or to deliver any property belonging to him, or to any person, firm or corporation, or association for his use. The said Debtor is hereby forbidden to transfer or deliver any property, until the further order of this Court, except as herein ordered.

It is further ordered, that all the creditors of said Debtor be and appear before the Hon. M. P. Wiggin, Judge of the Superior Court, of the County of Mono, in open Court, at the Court Room of said Court, in the County of Mono, on the 28th day of October, 1880, at 10 o'clock A. M. of that day, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of the estate of said Debtor.

It is further ordered, that the order be published in the BRIDGEPORT UNION, a newspaper of general circulation, published in the County of Mono, as often as the said paper is published, before the said day set for the meeting of Creditors.

And it is further ordered, that, in the meantime, all proceedings against said insolvent be stayed.

Done in open Court, and dated September 16, 1880.

MARCUS P. WIGGIN, Judge of the Superior Court.

FRANK V. DRAKE, Attorney. s25-td

MEDICAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of an Execution Issued Out of the Superior Court, in and for the County of Mono, California, and to me directed and delivered, for a judgment rendered and entered in said Court, on the 29th day of Sept., A. D. 1880, in favor of Page, Wheaton & Co., Plaintiffs, and against Sam Chung, Defendant, for the sum of Four hundred and twenty-six and 85-100 dollars, with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum until paid from the date of said judgment, together with twenty-nine and 25 100 dollars costs and disbursements at the date of said judgment and accruing costs. I have levied on the following described real property of Defendant, to wit:

Lying and being situate in the town of Bodie, County of Mono, State of California, and more particularly described as follows:

That certain town lot, piece or parcel of land having a frontage of 27 feet on the south side of King street in said town of Bodie, and extending back therefrom south a distance of 100 feet deep, together with the two-story frame house, 27 x 36 feet, now standing thereon, and at the present time occupied by Chinamen. The above lot and house is bounded on the east by stone house, occupied as a Chinese store, and on the west by stone house, also, occupied as Chinese store; together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereto belonging or appertaining.

Notice is hereby given that on

OCTOBER TWENTY-THIRD, 1880,

at 1 o'clock P. M. of that day, in front of the Court House, in the town of Bridgeport, County of Mono, State of California, I will sell the right, title and interest of said Sam Chung in and to the above described property at public auction, for cash, in U. S. gold coin in hand, to the highest and best bidder, to satisfy said Execution and all costs.

Dated Bridgeport, Sept. 29, 1880.

P. B. TAYLOR, Sheriff,

o2-td By J. M. MASSEY, Under Sheriff.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE AT BODIE, CAL., October 2d, 1880.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and secure final entry thereof at the expiration of thirty days from the date of this notice, viz: on Saturday, the 13th day of November, 1880, at 2 o'clock P. M., before the Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Bodie, California. William Coun for the S. E. ¼ of S. W. ¼, S. ½ of S. E. ¼, S. 21, and S. W. ¼ of S. W. ¼, Section 22, T. 5, N. R. 24 E., M. D. M., and names the following as his witnesses, viz:—Wm. Knox and Albert Dougherty, of Bridgeport, Mono county; and John Braden and T. J. Obenchain, of Bridgeport, Mono county, Cal.

o2-td JAMES E. GOODALL, Register.

LEGAL.

LIST OF DELINQUENT PURCHASES OF SCHOOL LANDS IN MONO COUNTY, SHOWING THE AMOUNT DUE JANUARY 1 1880.

No. Location, 128; Date of filing location, Jan. 19th, 1875; Date of approval of location, March 22d, 1875; No. and date of certificate of purchase, 6406, June 22d, 1875; Name of purchaser, Alexander W. Cochrane; M. D. T 3 S. 26 E. S. 16 160 acres, S. E. ¼; Amount paid on principal, $40; Total amount of interest paid, $28 35; Interest due January 1, 1880, $45 00.

No. of location, 621; Date of filing location, December 16th, 1867; Date of approval of location, January 17th, 1868; No. and date of certificate of purchase, 1126, September 2d, 1868; Name of purchaser, William P. George; M. D. T. 6 S. 31 E. S. 16, 160 acres, S. W. ¼; Amount paid on principal, $40; Total amount of interest paid, $129 65; Interest due January 1st, 1880, $64 00.

No. of location, 1113; Date of filing location, December 7th, 1875; Date of approval of location, January 8th, 1877; No. and date of certificate of purchase, 7264, June 8th, 1877; Name of purchaser, J. A. Benson; M. D. T. 9 N. 28 E. S. 14, 40 acres, N. E. ¼ of S. E. ¼; Amount paid on principal, $10; Total amount of interest paid $3 92; Interest due January 1st, 1880, $3 00.

JAMES W. SHANKLIN, Surveyor General.

All parties interested in the above publication will take notice that in accordance with Section 3547 of the Political Code of this State, the undersigned will after fifty days from the publication of this notice, commence action against all holders or purchasers of certificates of purchase, who have not paid the amount due, together with costs of publication, and costs of Court, etc.

WM. O. PARKER, District Attorney of Mono County, Cal. [au7-8w]

BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the BIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD are as follows:

Buggy team	$ 50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1 00
Each additional pair of animals	50
Horseman	25
Pack Animals, each	25
Hogs and sheep, each	3
Loose stock, each	5

Empty teams half-price.

The Road Company is entitled to collect, by authority of the Supervisors, $1 50 on each buggy team, and, also, fifty cents on each trail wagon, but, wishing to favor the teamsters in all ways, it concluded to make the above reductions, and, at the same time, to keep its roads in the best of order for travel. If any toll-gate keeper collects more tolls than the amounts set forth above, the person so imposed upon will confer a favor by reporting the same to the undersigned.

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.

All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Any toll keeper giving credit will be discharged.

Bridgeport, May 24, 1880.

my24-tf J. C. MURPHY, Supt.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE BRIDGEPORT UNION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEGAL.

To Town Lot Owners in Bodie.

THE OFFICIAL PLAT OF BODIE TOWN-Site has been duly filed in the office of the County Recorder of Mono County.

I am now prepared to receive applications for deeds for town lots in said town.

All lots upon which the assessments thereon are not paid within the time prescribed by law, will be sold at public auction to pay said Assessments and costs of sale.

Applications can be made to me at the United States Land Office.

R. M. BRIGGS,

au4d Superior Judge Mono County, Cal.

Notice to Co-Owner.

NOTICE—TO JACOB COWEN.—YOU ARE hereby notified that we have expended Three Hundred and seventy-five dollars ($375), in labor and improvements upon the Miriam claim, situated on the Bellflower Lode, in Silver King Mining District, Mono County, California, in order to hold said premises under the provisions of Section 2,324, Revised Statutes of the United States, being the amount required to hold the same for the year ending August 3, 1880, and if within ninety days you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of such expenditure, as co-owner, your interests in said claim will become the property of the subscribers, under said Section 2,324.

Bridgeport, Cal., July 28, 1880.

FRANK MILAM.

jy31-13w WILLIAM RAISHLEIGH.

THE BODIE CHRONICLE AND BRIDGEPORT UNION Offices FURNISH The Best of Job Work